

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837.

No. 25 Vol. 52

## A CARD.

just as to the purity of our designs, our acts have been open and above board. We have done nothing in secret. It is by our acts that we wish the public to judge of us, and by them we will stand or fall, and not by any evil surmises as to our designs. Courage hath a great deal of valor, knaves of honesty, and hypocrites and designing men of evil design: for our



part being common farmers, we pretend not to be so eagle-eyed as to pry into the hearts and designs of our fellow-citizens; we leave that to infidelity itself, and are content to judge of men by what they say and do. Our accuser after having laid the foundation of his edifice, upon what he imagines to be our designs, he then proceeds to the rearing of his immense fabric of assertions, misrepresentations and calumnies, all of which I shall not attempt to notice. His flighty imagination augurs to him we are for war, interminable war upon the County Court, and upon the members of our Legislature, for taking stock in the Charleston rail road. If to call in question their acts be war, then indeed we are for war, (although we farmers are not accustomed to so call it) for we have called in question that act, and have protested and do protest, and will continue to protest against it, until that clause in our constitution is shown us, authorizing the County Court or Legislature, or the two combined, to tax the people of Fayette county alone, for any such mighty projects. We are well aware of all the arguments that are used to support this act, but as Mr. One of the People has not introduced them, we will not at this time expose them, for it seems, that such was the violence of his rage against us, that he entirely forgot to place any argument or reason in his production, contenting himself with railing instead of reasoning; he also says, we are for war against Lexington, against the whole internal improvement system, and against the agriculture and labor of the country. This is an assertion without a particle of evidence to sustain it; for we passed no resolution against Lexington, against the internal improvements, nor against the labor of the county: we therefore place all this to his fertile imagining genius; he next strikes at what he calls our maxim, which is, give us more cattle and we will get more land; the first time I have ever heard a people censured for increasing their stocks of cattle, or for adding to their tracts of land. And please tell me, Mr. One of the People, what inducements are you offering to the people of Fayette, to influence them to assist in making this great, this magnificent rail road? are you not telling them, that you will facilitate commerce, and that it will have a tendency to enrich our country? tell Kentucky, tell South Carolina, that her interest is not to be promoted, that she is not to grow richer by it, and she will not make one foot of the road; in fact, is not money, which is but a substitute for land and cattle the great moving cause in this undertaking? but to show you that the writer was actuated more by malice, than by correct principles, and that he must have labored under some morbid derangement of mind—compare what he says is our maxim, with what he says a few sentences above: he says, we are against the agriculture and labor of the county, and directly afterwards says that we are for more land and more cattle; and now gentle reader, please reconcile them if you can. If we were to attempt to expose all the little discrepancies that appear in this production, it would take more time than we at this time see proper to bestow, suffice it to say, that we have shown the whole foundation is sandy, and having sapped, that the superstructure must necessarily fall to the ground.

In conclusion we would say to the free-men of Fayette, that the acts of the Chilseburg precinct are before you; they are the deliberate convictions of our minds. This meeting was not gotten up, to stir up strife and discord, nor was it gotten up by aspirants for office; there are no office seekers among us that we know of, although we are persuaded that it would be better for us, and our state might yet be saved from bankruptcy, were we to elect sober steady farmers to the Legislature, instead of pettifoggers, who are loitering about the streets of the city, in the groceries and grog shops, and at the card tables. We have no hostile feelings towards a member of the County Court, nor have we any towards the members of the Legislature; but we do believe they have transcended the bounds of their authority, we care not for the money; we had rather pay four times as much in accordance with the constitution of our country, than to see one dollar paid in violation of that sacred compact. We believe he people ought to interpose and check the progress of rising power, before the chains of despotism are firmly riveted upon them.

A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.  
Fayette county, June 10, 1837.

For the Kentucky Gazette.  
TO MY COUSIN JIM BUCKET.  
DEAR JIM:—We had high times here (Shelbyville) on the 29th inst. (May). We heard, some how or other, on that memorable morning, that the great and mighty Daniel Webster would be in our town at 9 o'clock, a. m. Well, Jim, I know you would have been pleased to have seen the uproar; as horses are not plenty in town, the fleetest on foot, was the more likely to obtain horses for the present occasion. That accounts for the figure they made on their return. Every fat man was mounted on a lean pony. They soon put out, and shortly met what their eyes wished to see. They halted, and made the necessary arrangements. Mr. Webster was to be mounted on Mr. —'s roan pony; and Mr. — to go in the stage. All in order—here they came. Mr. — mounted up in the stage, all his acquaintances believing him to be Mr. Webster, although just like Mr. — Mr. Webster, was taken for a Cherokee Chief, whom we supposed to be the travelling companion of Mr. W. When they arrived at the tavern, men, women, children, and even negroes, had met to hear

him. You know I cannot remember speeches; but he took on mightily. I believe the meaning of his speech was, that we must make him President next time, instead of Mr. Van Buren. We never fired a gun, as some say he hates the smell of gunpowder. Now, Cousin Jim, some people say he was opposed to the late war, and in favor of the Hartford Convention, and entirely anti-Republican. Just between ourselves, let me know what you think about it in your next, but keep dark!

NED BUCKET.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, June 9, 1837.

MR. EDITOR:—Observe that there is going the rounds an article from the pen of the venerable R. Wickliffe, which is captioned headed "A Scathing Epistle." Upon a perusal of it, I am struck with two things which seem remarkable, as they emanate from a source so very respectable.

First, sir, I am astonished at the heat, and perfect rage of accusation, which runs through the whole of them, by some much extolled, but in my estimation, extraordinary and erroneous commendations. It is a rare occurrence to find a gentleman of Mr. W.'s years breathing forth in the same burning strain of sweeping, bitter denunciation. Age is generally a period of calmness and sedate reflection, and it would seem that the productions of such a tranquil season should share largely in the same calmness of character. But contrary to all rational expectation, instead of calm, logical reasoning, the author of "A Scathing Epistle," deals, exclusively, from end to end, in broad, malignant assertion, and forced, unjustifiable, and irrational deduction.

The reader, whose credulity or want of reflection, leads him to give full credit to whatever he sees asserted boldly, would imagine, after perusing this unusual epistle, that General Jackson had retired to the Hermitage as a wealthy, a yellow boy, and a white boy, and the sort of Uncle Sam could make him; he would imagine, that every supporter of the last eight years' administration, whose vision had been at any time blessed with the sight of Washington, especially of the White House, was mightily increased in goods; he would even conjecture, that many of the followers of the faith, who never saw the proud city or its ruins, were even, yet riding over the ruins of the fallen nation, and fondling, exulting in the dire calamities which, their own recklessness had wrought. Yes, sir, such and even more would be the strange imaginings of credulity and simplicity after reading the envious and stormy production of Mr. W.'s viper race. But there is one idea, one single line, of his holding forth, to be found in the reality? The very question is offensive to common sense. Such being the singularly malignant and overwrought character of the epistle of the venerable gentleman, and it being so diametrically opposite to that, which should and usually does emanate from the pen of the aged and experienced, and such more especially being its character under the circumstances so little calculated to call forth the spirit that it breathes, its personal filth, as before remarked, with profound astonishment.

But there was something more which seemed to me to be strange, passing strange, in Mr. W.'s whirl of thought and fancy. It was the novel doctrine, that, for the good and safety of the nation, age and experience should give place to youth and inexperience; that men in the first season of their intelligence, after glancing in the full intellectual harvest of many years of industry, should give over their parts on the great political theatre to be played by boyish actors, tyros in the art of theatrical performance. That this, sir, is a new and dangerous doctrine, the reflecting cannot for a moment doubt. We all know your impudence of restraint and eagerness for destruction. Where there is the necessity of beckoning the young men of the land to the stormy arena of political life? Is there not rather, need to curb their premature and ardent aspirations? Is it not endangering the success of a young gentleman's course through life, to encourage him to enter upon it prematurely, ere he has laid that deep strong foundation in which an after-superstructure may be raised to the heavens? But Mr. W.'s strange doctrine is not so particularly dangerous to the youth of the land as to the government itself. Can it be necessary to explain the how of this? The fact is universally admitted, that law, every where, partakes of the character of the law-giver. What now are the characteristics of youth? Are they not impetuous, rash, improvident and feeble? Then what, such being the characteristics of the legislators, would be the character of the legislation? Let reason and every-day sense, answer, and they will rebuke the suggestion of the author of "A scathing epistle."—Whether our active, bustling, and restless youth, in a national, but especially the latter—with young men, we must expect to be visited by two all-embracing evils: 1st, improvident, rash, unwise enactments; and 2d, instead of a settled, steady policy, to which, the wants of community would soon conform, we must be subject to such extreme vacillancy, that the ship will continue, as it has done, to roll from side to side in a most irregular and fearful, that its safety must ever be a matter of the merest conjecture.

Such, sir, would unquestionably be the political fruit of youthful legislation. And I ask is such the fruit which the wants of this country demand? Do we not know that of all things else the interest of our government calls for nothing so imperatively as for a settled uniform policy; to have which our statesmen must be, not as Mr. W. would have them, but men, I mean men in experience and intellectual acquirement, men too far advanced to be driven willy-nilly by that dangerous and shifting breeze which never fails to blow in the season of youth. I would not insinuate by all this, that we need or should have the service of Mr. W. in the councils of the land; for from his own showing it is high time he should finally and forever decline the hard life of the politician.

The object of this communication, is to express the surprise of a reader of "A Scathing Epistle" at the two facts above commented upon. Why it is, that an old man, from whom at his time of life we might expect on all occasions a calm dispassionate production should disengage so much of the viper and provoked lion, is much beyond conjecture. That he should advance the new & irrational & dangerous doctrine that age should give place to youth, experience to inexperience, steadiness and caution to wildness and rashness, is also inexplicable unless upon the grounds that he has a son, or son-in-law, or other near relative, whom in the plenitude of his parental kindness, he wishes to see taken up into the tender embraces of his country.

For one, though I be in the main a whig, I deprecate the sweeping manner in which Mr. W. denounces the administration party; and though I am myself a youth, and possibly covet in an ordinary degree honorable distinction, yet I love my country and her reputation too dearly, to wish the promulgation of Mr. W.'s new doctrine of age uncorrected.

HANNIBAL.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nicholasville and vicinity, (composed of citizens of both political parties,) held at the Court-house, on Monday the 12th day of June, 1837, for the purpose of taking into consideration the pecuniary affairs and condition of the country:

On motion, Col. O. ANDERSON was called to the chair, and ELLIS CORN, Esq., appointed Secretary. Dr. Alexander K. Marshall, in a brief and forcible address, explained the object of the meeting; whereupon it was moved, that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Alex. K. Marshall, Geo. Shanklin and Richard H. Ridgely, Esqrs., who, after retiring a few moments presented several resolutions, which were ably discussed by Messrs. Marshall, Shanklin, Wake, and Ridgely. H. Daniel, Esq., then addressed the meeting and offered the following resolutions, as a substitute for those presented by the committee, which being read, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That whilst the citizens of Jassamine, seriously lament the financial derangement of the country, they must acknowledge the absolute necessity which compelled the Banks of Kentucky to suspend payment in specie.

Resolved, That this meeting have entire confidence in the officers of the different Banks of Kentucky, and believe the Banks fully able to resume the payment of specie as soon as the Banks of other States will do the same.

Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting, will endeavor to sustain the currency of our State, by receiving for our produce or property, the notes of the Banks of Kentucky, on the same terms as specie, and that for every debt or demand due us, we will receive the notes of said Banks.

Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting, will use all fair and honorable means to induce the citizens of the county, to take the paper of the Banks of the State, in discharge of their debts, and that, whilst they acknowledge the supremacy of our laws, we will view with distrust, the acts of such of our citizens as may attempt to coerce the payment of specie from their creditors, until a resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the State.

Resolved, That whilst this meeting acknowledge the prudence of the officers of the Banks of Kentucky, in temporarily suspending payments in specie, and express their belief that the said Banks are in a safe and solvent condition; yet they will require of the officers of the different Banks, that prudence in the management of their concerns which will enable them at some short period to redeem their small notes, in specie, so as to give a circulating medium of change to the country.

Resolved, That the officers of the Banks in Kentucky, be requested to make gradual calls on their debtors, of such percentage on their debts as will enable them, speedily, to resume specie payments; and if said Banks wish to maintain the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth, that they will, under no circumstances, increase the present debt due them, by any new loan whatever.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Observer and Reporter and Kentucky Gazette, for publication.

O. ANDERSON, Chairman,  
ELLIS CORN, Secy.

From the Boston Transcript of May 22.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.—We have in our possession the original autograph letter from Thomas Jefferson to a Cardinal of Rome, of which the subjoined is a copy. The letter was sent by a merchant vessel, but owing to a catastrophe attending the voyage it was not forwarded, the envelope having been destroyed and the address lost. The master of the vessel died at a neighboring town a few days since, and his son found the letter amongst the father's papers. It is an interesting letter in many respects, but is nothing more so than in containing Mr. Jefferson's unreserved opinion of Napoleon Bonaparte. The compliment paid to our townsmen, Mr. Ticknor, late professor of Spanish and French Literature at Cambridge, will be read with much pleasure by his friends here, and it is perhaps not unworthy of notice that it was written during his first absence, and is now published, after an interval of 19 years, during his second absence in Europe.

MONTICELLO, Va. Feb. 14, 18.

My dear Cardinal:—In March, 1815, I took the liberty of addressing a letter to you by Dr. Barton, a member of our Philosophical Society, distinguished for his science, who visited Europe for his health and expected to go as far as Rome. I was happy in the opportunity he furnished me of presenting myself to your recollection, and of renewing to you the assurance of the sentiments of friendship and respect engrained on my mind during our residence at Paris, and of their cordial continuance. But I doubt whether Dr. Barton reached Rome, as an aggravation of his malady induced an early return, which was followed immediately by his death.

A few days ago, I received a letter from Mr. Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, in which he informs me that he sides your friendly expressions towards me, on his leaving Paris some years ago, you had, in a letter of September last, made kind enquiries after myself and my family. I feel a pleasure, as well as a duty in answering these myself. Since my retirement in 1809, from all public duties, I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and retain as much activity

of body and mind as, at the age of 74, we have a right to expect. My eldest daughter who had the honor of being known to you in Paris, lives also, and in good health, and has blessed me with many grand children, and some of them have commenced another generation. My last information from yourself, directly, was by the return of two young Americans, educated at Rome, who bore witness to your friendly patronage of them, and brought me, from you, the two exquisite engravings of Belisarius and Moricada, chief d'œuvres of that art, which, placed among the ornaments of my house, renew to me daily the memory of your friendship. During the terrible revolutions of Europe, I felt great anxiety for you, and have never yet learnt with certainty how far they affected you. Your letter to the Archbishop being from Rome, and so late as September, make me hope that all is well; and thanks be to God, the tiger who revelled so long in the blood and spoils of Europe, is at length, like another Prometheus, chained to his rock, where the vulture of remorse for his crimes will be praying on his vitals, and in like manner without consuming them. Having been, like him, entrusted with the happiness of my country, I feel the blessings of resembling him in no other point. I have not caused the death of 5 or 10 millions of human beings, the devastation of other countries, the depopulation of my own, the exhaustion of all its resources, the destruction of its liberties, nor its foreign subjugation.

All this he has done to render more illustrious the atrocities perpetrated for illustrating himself and his family with plundered diadems and sceptres. On the contrary, I have the consolation to reflect, that during the period of my administration, not a drop of the blood of a single fellow citizen was shed by the sword of war or of the law, and that after cherishing for eight years their peace and prosperity, I laid down their trust of my own accord, and in the midst of their blessings and importunities to continue it.

But beginning to be sensible of the effects of old age, I feared that its infirmities might injure their interests, and believed the example would be salutary against inattention in office; and I now enjoy in retirement the comfort of their good will, and of a conscience calm and without reproach.

I have thus, my dear Cardinal, given you the information you have requested, and nothing but that request could have justified so much egotism. In return you cannot gratify me so much as by saying as much to me of yourself in whose welfare I take cordial interest.

Before closing my letter, I will take the liberty of requesting that if Mr. Geo. Ticknor, a young American, should be yet at Rome, as I think is possible, you will do me the favor of extending to him your countenance and protection while there. His science, his talents, the worth and correctness of his character, place him among the ornaments and hopes of our country; and my particular friendship for him will add, I trust, a motive more for your notice of him. I should have given him a letter to you, but that, having been three years on his travels through Europe, I could not, with certainty convey it to him. He was too to pass this present winter in Italy, and chiefly at Rome, and I fear indeed he may have left it before he can receive this proof of my attention to him, or of your friendship to me. In every event, however, accept, dear Cardinal, the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and the homage of my high consideration.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

The U. S. Bank.

For years the people have been told of the infallibility, the strength, the conservative power of the U. S. Bank. What has become of all these pretences now? It has failed among the first, without specie enough to pay even its deposits, and with the probability of a longer suspension than its contemporaries. Its specie debt to Europe—the means on which it has subsisted so far—would absorb five times the contents of its vaults—then it owes government eight millions, seven of them for specie received—and then its post notes. How can it meet this storm? To hear some of the bank-fanciers talk, one would suppose the monster had been dead for years! They speak of it as the "great regulator of the currency"—and yet it has never ceased to exist for a single moment. Its existence was continued by treachery, with an inheritance, according to Biddle, of all its former power and usefulness. How has it regulated the currency? The suspension of specie payments, bankruptcy and distress, are the evidence. It could not regulate the currency of the State which rechartered it—how, then, could it regulate that of the nation? Indeed, the very points upon which its operations have been directed, are the plague spots of the pressure. Who has forgotten the shout of triumph which hailed its recharter? The boasts, that the efforts of the people to crush it had been vain? How long is it since our state was agitated with the discussion of its vested rights? and men denounced as Jacobins, who questioned its protracted vitality? And yet its friends argue from the premises of its decay! Yes, it is and has been "alive and kicking," all along. Instead of curbing over issues and speculation, it has been the fountain of both: and so long as it remains, it will be the nucleus of a thousand minor monsters. As well might it be claimed for Crookford's great London hell, that it had a tendency to check gambling in that city, as to pretend that Biddle's Bank would restrain the practices

for which it has been instituted.—Pittsburgh Mercury.

The editor of the Gazette differs widely from Biddle, on one point. The former thinks that naturalized foreigners have no right to ask the debts due to them by the bank. The latter considers foreign claims as first and paramount to all others; and not until he has paid them to the uttermost farthing, will our own citizens and government be considered.

On the last day of the session of the New York Legislature, the Speaker received the following letter from the Cashier of the Mechanics Bank at Albany.—1b.

"Sir: I venture, in speaking for ourselves, to anticipate the cordial approbation of our sister institutions in saying that it will afford the banks of this city much pleasure to furnish the Legislature with some specie change, as they are about leaving the city. The gentlemen may ask for it with entire freedom, you are at liberty to make this announcement to the House.

Very respectfully, &c.

THOS. W. OLCOTT."

Mr. Olcott would have conferred much more good upon the community at large, by making this announcement in favor of the mechanic and laboring classes. But it is nothing more than was expected that the banks would reward the legislature in some way for legalizing a measure so well calculated to benefit them.

#### A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat races, which so frequently end in the dreadful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in the last Peoria Register, and was written by Mr. Samuel H. Davis, who was in one of the boats.

#### THE BANTER.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stepped on board of the Phillips, both boats being at Louisville, and, after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Phillips. "I strained it," replied the other, "looking back for you the last run we made up."—"Well," said Captain McClain, "if I can get enough freight for ballast, you shall strain it looking the other way to day." Thus the challenge was given and accepted. The thing took wind, and best of \$100 to \$75 were made that the Franklin would beat the Phillips one hour. The latter got no freight and had to run under this disadvantage.

#### THE START.

The Franklin left port at 1 o'clock, with her usual complement of freight and passengers, and proceeded off in gallant style. The Phillips left at 35 minutes past 11, just as her challenger was passing Six Mile Island. She had no freight, but she had a good supply of pine knots, in addition to her stock of wood, which was, for the most part, dry beech, and excellent. The Franklin, being a daily passenger boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, of course contracts for and obtains the best wood on the river. The Phillips had about thirty cabin, and the same number of deck passengers; among the latter was a bugler, who from the hurricane deck, sent forth several striking airs, as the boat shoved off and got under way. The effect seemed enchanting. Merchants, clerks, day men, all dropped their pursuits, and became gazers upon the scene.

#### OVERHAUL AT MADISON.

Though the Franklin was observed six miles ahead on her leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the increasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen again until we arrived near Madison, 50 miles from Louisville. Here she had stopped ten minutes, probably to deliver the mail, and was half a mile ahead as we passed the town. Thus we had gained at least 20 minutes upon her in this distance. Till this time, very few of the passengers knew of the race. The sight of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the Western waters; the fact that she was six miles ahead on our leaving Louisville, and that we were now within hail, produced a belief in the minds of all that we could beat her, and made us disposed to try.

#### PASS AT WARSAW.

The boats kept about the same distance from each other for the next thirty miles, to Warsaw, where the Franklin was compelled to touch to deliver the mail. The Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or six lengths when the Franklin was off a gain, under a high head of steam. She gained upon the Phillips "mightily." Then the contagion spread through every soul on board. "Go ahead, captain—keep her in the wake—huzza for the Phillips!" was in every mouth. Nothing could exceed the spirit of the firemen and deck hands. The hatches were thrown open; pine knots covered the deck, and two or three axes kept going in splitting and breaking them; the deck passengers were huddled into the bow, to give the boat more dip; the chain waggon were hauled from one side to the other, as she careened; volumes of lurid flame issued from the tops of the chimneys, while dense clouds of black smoke filled the atmosphere over us. It was plain that no less excitement prevailed on board the Franklin. Thus far she had been queen of the waters. Would she see herself eclipsed without making a mighty effort? The way that both boats went "was a caution."

#### RISING SUN.

The relative distance between the two boats was but little altered for twelve or fifteen miles from Warsaw. The Franklin would sometimes leave our wake by

putting her head to the right or left, and attempting to get in a line with. After repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is twenty miles from Warsaw. From its high banks a fine view is had of the river below. The citizens saw the boats approaching, and lined the banks as we passed them. In passing, the two boats were "neek and neek," and we were saluted with loud and continued cheers. No response was sent back from either boat; not a sound was heard save the sonorous breathings of the scape pipes and the whirl of the waterwheels. The right to respond belonged only to the victor, and that distinction was yet to be won.

#### ALARM OF THE LADIES.

A few miles above Rising Sun, the boats, which till now had been abreast, and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each other with a slight concussion. The ladies, of whom there were twelve or fifteen on board the Phillips, became alarmed, and besought their husbands to interfere. While this consternation prevailed in the ladies' cabin and state rooms, a different scene was witnessed without: the two boats seemed to be lashed together, the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen and crews looking defiance. As the passengers stepped out on the guards on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the boats might be kept in trim, the Phillips especially being so light that the weight of four or five men would career her over like a canoe. The highest excitement prevailed. The Franklin no longer regarded the delivery of the mail, and had Mr. Kendall's penalty been ten-fold greater, it would not have weighed a feather. The river in front of the boats, from the light of the furnaces, seemed a sheet of fire while the sky continued overclouded with the dense volumes of smoke which poured forth from the chimneys. Sometimes the Franklin would shoot ahead.—Our very breaths were held in suspense. Then would the Phillips recover her ground, and pass her adversary an equal distance. The cheers which had been sent forth a minute before were now returned with hearty good will and a determination to triumph, mixed with many horrid imprecations, was helmed forth by the crews of both vessels. In passing Petersburg, the boats stuck with a more violent concussion than before; the alarm of the ladies increased, the captain of the Phillips was besought to desist, and assured that the ladies in question, from their constitutional nervousness, could not survive the excitement. Captain McClain yielded to their importunities, and in passing the point above the town just named here away and left the channel to the Franklin, while a hearty cheer, followed by a gun, resounded from the latter. On board the Franklin it is said the ladies were even more alarmed. Camphor, ammonia, and all the restoratives on board flew around in profusion until the cabin resembled a chemical laboratory.

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI.  
The Phillips fell in the rear of the Franklin, as above related, twenty-five miles below Cincinnati. She maintained her distance to port, and came in three lengths astern, at ten minutes past one, having performed the run in thirteen hours and thirty-five minutes—150 miles.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR.

AND  
GEORGE R. M'KEE,  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.  
LEXINGTON KY.

WILL regularly practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort.  
Office on Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's corner.  
Lexington, June 9th, 1837—25-1f.

#### TO THE AFFLICTED.

WM. ADAIR'S  
UNVALUED PATENT-RIGHT  
TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonly called Burses, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky.  
Isaiah Plummer, do. do.  
John Moore's Negro man, Cynthiana.  
A. Symes, Nicholas county.  
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.  
Caleb Redden, Mason county.  
John Jacobs, 33 years, Mayesville, Ky.  
Jas. Inlow 63 years, Fleming county.  
T. Daniel Clark's two sons, Mason county.  
William Willoughby, do. do.  
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.  
Mrs. Funn's black boy, Fayette county.  
Jno. Storey, 62 years, Georgetown Ky.  
Walter's son, Washington county.  
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.  
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.  
—Cahill's son, Mason county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 1 to 63. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

WM. ADAIR.

June 17, 1837—25-1y.

#### LOOK AT THIS!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of SEWELL & CO., are particularly requested to come forward & make payment, as it is absolutely necessary for it to be attended to.

J. & W. R. CHEW.  
Lexington, June 13th 1837.—24-1m.

#### 55th Notice!

PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BECKLEY.  
Lexington June, 10, 1837—24-1f.







## NEW GOODS.

### Orear & Berkley,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

## SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles, as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western country.

Orear & Berkley.

Lex April 21, 1837—16-17.

## RAIL ROAD OFFICE

May 20, 1837.

THE regular trips of the afternoon Passenger Car from Frankfort, and the morning Car from Frankfort, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort.

The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time for the mail line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort immediately after the arrival there of the accommodation Line of Stages from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Maysville.

FARE—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

H. McCONATHY, Clerk.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-17.

## DRUGS & CHEMICALS;

A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Chesapeake, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate.

Prescriptions put up with neatness and care.

June 1, 1837—22-17.

## JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A T. N. & H. SHAW'S FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE, six dozen very superior

White and Rust, HATS.

may 3, 1837—18-17.

## 20 DOZEN superior OLD PORT WINE,

for sale by J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-17.

## SAMUEL OLDRHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends

and the public generally for their past

patronage, and for the liberal extension to him

of 10 or 12 years, and as he is determined to give

his attention and exertions, as usual, to his business,

he hopes to merit and receive a continuance

of their favor. His Dressing Room is

still at his old well known stand, on Main

Street, Lexington, just below Mr. Jones Bank-

ers' Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington

Library, where he will be happy to see his old

friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that

his

## BATH-HOUSE

Is in full operation for the present season—neat

and clean, and cool attendance.

WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS,

At all hours from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

He also wishes to invite attention to sundry

articles in his line, such as

Florida and Cologne Water, and Pres-

ton's Salts. Also—Wigs, Top Pieces,

Braid Curls and Puffs; new fash-

ion Fore Pieces for elderly Lad-

ies; Changeable Braids,

&c. &c. &c.

## FANCY SOAPS AND OILS,

Of every description; and all other articles in

his line as usual, such as he has been in the

habit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate

RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair

and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies' Pin Cushions,

with screws to fasten to their Work Tables.

Recalling, his WIGS are of the latest

and best fashion, just received.

May 25, 1837—21-3m.

## NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-

tween S. P. Scott and Joseph Chew has

this day been dissolved by the sale of the inter-

est of S. P. Scott to William R. Chew. The

business will be continued under the firm of J.

& W. R. CHEW, which will settle all the busi-

ness of the late firm, both in the payment and

receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT.

JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the busi-

ness of the old firm should be settled up, we

earnestly request all who are indebted to it, to

come forward and pay without delay.

The customers of the new house are respectfully

solicited to continue their former patronage.

J. & W. R. CHEW.

may, 11th 1837—18-2m.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

WAS decoyed from the subscriber, living

in Fayette County, 7 miles Lexington,

on the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike

Road, on the 12th inst. by some nefarious wretch

a NEGRO GIRL named CYNTHIA. In her

19th year, of a slender delicate make, perhaps

not more than 4 feet 6 inches high, very narrow

feet, rather long visage; her color not so very

black, though she is wholly of the African race.

She took with her a yellow lined dress, two

white muslin dresses, one brown figured silk

dress, with some other clothing. Her escape

is the most singular, as not the least suspicion

rested upon her. She has left behind her dis-

tressed parents and 7 all brothers, all younger

than herself—the whole family living together.

The above reward will be given for her res-

toration, if caught out of the State, and Twen-

ty-Five Dollars if taken in the State, and all

reasonable charges paid in addition.

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

may 17, 1837—20-5t.

## CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of

FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those

who wish to purchase, a very large assortment

of French worked angle and double COLLARS

and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACK-

NETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low,

and to which we invite the attention of purcha-

sers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. 34,

Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.

N. B. A large lot of Rugs & KID SLIPPERS,

just received.

may 3, 1837—18-4.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following route, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 30th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back. Leave Dayton every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 2 p.m. next day. Leave Indianapolis every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p.m. next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 4 p.m.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, 110 miles and back.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 9 a.m., arrive at Vandalia by 8 a.m.

Leave Vandalia every day at 4 a.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and back.

Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a.m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p.m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 3 p.m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 35. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back.

Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Georgetown by 5 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 8 p.m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 1 a.m. next day.

Leave Louisville every day at 12 m., arrive at Georgetown by 8 p.m.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 33 miles and back.

Leave Louisville every day at 9 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 1 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p.m.

Leave Nashville every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 7 a.m. next day.

To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 111 miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 1 p.m. next day.

Leave Huntsville every day at 4 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 8 a.m. next day.

Proposals for running this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Paducah, 123 miles and back, will be considered.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elytown, 99 miles and back.

Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p.m., arrive at Elytown by 1 a.m. next day.

Leave Elytown every day at 3 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elytown every day at 1 a.m., arrive at Montgomery by 4 p.m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 p.m., arrive at Elytown by 3 a.m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

Each route is to be bid for separately. The route, the sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.

Proposals will be considered unless they are accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if this bid for carrying the Express Mail from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, shall be accepted by the Postmaster General, and shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed. Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 1837."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expenditure, without making the additional compensation authorized by law.

The mails are to leave precisely at the time set.

Five minutes only are allowed for opening and closing them at an intermediate office.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a failure to arrive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happens.

For a repetition of failures the contract may be annulled.

No excuse whatever will be taken for a failure.

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time.

Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds seventy points in weight.

It should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service, a result which is not expected, the contractors will be entitled to receive two months' extra pay.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract.

AMOS KENDALL.

Post Office Department,

March 23, 1837

16—24th July.

## LAW NOTICE.

MY Clients are informed, that in the case

generally which I was engaged in

the Court of Appeals, and Woolford and

Jessamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented

by Aaron K. Woolley, Esq. who will close my engagements with those courts.

My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner, HENRY

HUMPHREYS, Esq. and by Aaron K. Woolley

and Madison C. Johnson, Esqs. in those in

which they were not engaged against me.

DANIEL MAYES.

Lexington, March 4, 1837 10-17



## JAS. M. COONS,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER.

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

A few doors below Brennan's Hotel, opposite

D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general

assortment of Saddles, Harnesses, Trunks, &c.

full of quality and common.

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;

COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND

PLOUGH HARNESS;

Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Walleys;

Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows-Tops

TRUNKS;

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Riding Whips—a variety.

Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do.

Wagon do do do.

With every other article usual in his line, all

of which have been carefully MANUFACTURED

of the best materials, in the latest and most ap-

proved fashions, and which he will, positively sell

as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or

any other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give

him a call. Orders promptly filled.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of

Lexington who have heretofore received; and

hopes he will share with others in his line of

business.

March 2, 1837—9-6m.

## LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and

will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the

Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frank-

fort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington,

a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the

Court-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837—9-4t.

## 100 Prizes of \$1,000 each!

Kentucky State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky

CLASS NO. 22, FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,

June 10th, 1837.

## GRAND SCHEME.

Highest Prize \$30,000—100 Prizes of \$1,000

each, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 23, FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,

June 17th, 1837.

## SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$25,000, \$7,500, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500

\$2,200 20 of \$1,000 each—20 of \$250 78 of

\$200 130 of \$150—200 of \$125,

&c. &c. &c.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of

25 Tickets.

Making as many Prizes as Blanks.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NUMBER 24 FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,

June 24th, 1837.

\$35,334, 11-100 \$11,764, 70-100 \$6,000, \$5,000

\$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,200, 19-100 50 of \$1,000,

50 of \$250, 50 of \$200, 63 of \$150, 63

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